

OMAHA'S FIRES.

Opera House, Leased by L. M. Crawford of Topeka,

A Total Loss—Walls Fall on Firemen, Killing One and Injuring More—Fire Started From Contact of a Fly With a Gas Jet.

The Fulton theater of Omaha leased by L. M. Crawford of Topeka, is a total loss of \$250,000, with \$90,000 insurance.

The stage hands were busy setting the scenery for a performance of "The Wolf of New York." A fly was swung against a gas jet and in an instant the whole mass of canvas was blazing. The fire burned fiercely and before the firemen arrived the building was doomed. In front of the auditorium were numerous suites of offices and the contents of these, such as were not burned, were ruined by water.

One fireman was killed outright, and five others and one bystander were injured by falling walls.

When the fire on the stage was burning most fiercely the back wall of the building fell outward across a narrow alley when firemen and others were hurt.

Later while the firemen were playing on the ruins, the west wall fell without warning, burying three firemen under a heap of brick.

During the progress of the fire, five alarms were sent in, one of the other fires being in a huge block where the loss is very large.

October Term of the Supreme Court.

TOPEKA, October 4.—The supreme court during the October term, will consider a number of very important cases.

The most important of these is the new mortgage redemption law. Four cases will be argued on this subject before the court, two from Rice county and two from Shawnee.

One of the Shawnee cases is the test case of Sheriff Wilkerson's, which will decide whether the sheriff's fees are to be cut off or not. The other cases all relate to the more important question whether the redemption clause applies to contracts existing at the time of the law's passage.

A number of Topeka attorneys are interested in the cases, among them Glead & Glead, Vance & Campbell, David Overmyer, H. C. Root, Bishop Cummings and A. Benson.

The Union Terminal case will also be heard this week. It comes before the court on two motions, one for a stay of execution and one for advancement on the docket.

The case of the railroad commissioners against the Symms Grocery company of Atchison is an important one which greatly interests jobbers in Kansas. A dozen of Atchison's best lawyers will conduct this case.

Ady's Case Reopened.

ST. PAUL, October 4.—The United States court of appeals has rendered a decision in the case of the United States vs. the Trans-Missouri Freight association, confirming the decision of the lower court. The decision is by Judge Sanborn, Judge Shiras dissenting and Judge Boyer concurring.

The case is a famous one, having been brought in the district of Kansas by District Attorney Joseph Ady, originally under the Sherman anti-trust law, the association being alleged to be a trust and therefore illegal.

The lower court decided in favor of the association and the court of appeals sustains that decision holding that the association is in accord with the interstate commerce law, that it is not a conspiracy against trade but for the benefit thereof.

Holds Reins With a Firm Hand.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4.—Mr. Carlisle has consulted again with President Cleveland on compromise terms, but with no satisfactory result, says a morning paper.

Mr. Carlisle is fully conscious that the attitude he has assumed is heartily endorsed by all business interests of the east. It is understood that the reply he has authorized Mr. Carlisle to give to the advocates of compromise is that he will listen to no compromise involving the further purchase of silver until a supreme effort has been made by the friends of unconditional repudiation to avail themselves of their conceded strength as a majority of the senate and to force a vote.

If the effort fails, then he may listen to compromise terms as less of two evils.

Black and White Scrimmage.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., October 4.—The excitement over the shooting of a white boy by a negro miner continues unabated. Just as the mob, which had gathered about the jail to lynch the guilty negro was about to carry out its plan, a heavy shower of rain came up and drove the mob to cover. During the storm the sheriff took advantage of the opportunity and spirited the negro and his companions to Girard for safe keeping.

Two hundred negro miners came here from Litchfield and Yale who were all armed to protect their fellow miners from an attack by the whites. Both blacks and whites are in an ugly frame of mind.

The miners, white and colored, are armed prepared for any trouble which may come.

Hurricane on the Gulf Coast.

A very severe storm is said to be raging at Mobile, Ala. Part of the town is submerged. Water is over the wharves, telegraph poles are down, and houses unroofed. It is the worst storm ever known in Mobile.

The southern part of the city of Mobile presents a scene of wreckage as if it had been bombarded. The towers on the court house and Christ church are tottering. The dredge near the light house was turned over and three men were thrown into the angry waves.

An unknown white man lost his footing while wading from the Union pier and was swept under the wharf and drowned.

After Chicago, Jerusalem.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 4.—The success of the American movement looking to a celebration at Jerusalem of the opening of the twentieth century of the Christian era depends entirely upon the attitude of the Sultan.

If the latter objects the idea will be abandoned. Letters were forwarded today to the Turkish minister at Washington and to the Turkish commissioner to the world's fair asking them to sound the Sultan on the subject, and also to use their influence to secure his support and patronage for the affair.

Al Greene Hurt.

A. R. Greene, formerly railroad commissioner, was seriously injured at Leocompton Saturday by the falling of a show tent. Several other people were more or less injured.

Archbishop Kenrick Not Deposed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4.—Monseigneur Sallati has officially stated that Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, has not been deposed. The appointment of Archbishop Kenrick as a cardinal was made with the consent of Archbishop Kenrick.

Papal Ablegate's Residence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4.—Archbishop Sallati the papal ablegate, has about completed the purchase of the house formerly occupied by the late Justice Bradley, and which was once the home of Stephen A. Douglas while senator.

The St. Louis Silver Meeting.

The bimetallic convention held at St. Louis was an earnest though few in numbers.

Governor G. P. Tillman of South Carolina was chosen temporary chairman. In his address he charged that the reduction in the anticipated numbers of delegates was due to the power of the press to smother the efforts of the masses to rise to their proper place, but the time was coming when the west and south would join hands and win their rights, if not by agitation then by their ballots. He of the south had felt the pressure of sectionalism and he was glad that the west, too, had felt the iron enter its veins.

It was proposed to exercise the right to vote to govern their own states and to send representatives to congress to better voice the sentiments of their constituents than some bawling demagogue.

Olney Newell of Denver, was unanimously chosen secretary.

The credentials committee reported and authorized the convention list of 166, representing the states of Colorado, Iowa, Texas, Indiana, Montana, Kansas, South Carolina, New Mexico, Old Mexico, Arkansas and Missouri.

H. C. Walters of Washington, a delegate from the state whose governor refused to appoint, was given the power to cast the state's entire vote of 20, as was also J. K. Weatherford of Oregon for his state.

PRESIDENT—Governor Leveillé of Kansas.

VICE-PRESIDENT—M. E. Benton of Missouri.

SECRETARY—Olney Newell of Colorado.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES—Samuel B. Cook of Missouri, and W. H. Culp of Arkansas.

Governor Waite of Colorado, and Governor Stone of Missouri, and S. H. Snider of Kansas, escorted to the chair President Leveillé who briefly thanked the convention, urging the deliberations to be carried on with care and caution that the results might be accomplished without alienating those who would be friends.

The convention was small in numbers, yet there were enough before him, if guided properly, to set going principles and work which shall accomplish wonders. But he preferred to yield to those who, he felt, could speak better than he, and with that he presented Mrs. Mary E. Lease of Kansas, for whom he asked a hearing.

Mrs. Lease, when the echoes of her greeting died away, opened with the declaration that the crisis now on was more dangerous than that which confronted the American people in 1870. What that introduction she proceeded to argue for a union of the west and south against the bondholders of the east. As she stepped from the platform the warmth of applause attested the feeling of the delegates.

Action of the Temperance Union.

TOPEKA, October 5.—The Kansas state temperance union adopted a series of resolutions embracing the following:

First—Affirms the success of prohibition after a trial in the state of more than twelve years, and declares that the future is full of encouragement and hope.

Second—Favors the continuation of agitation among the people.

Third—Urges renewed exertions in the field of total abstinence, and advocates moral suasion for the drinker and prohibition for the manufacturer and dealer.

Fourth—Repudiates the doctrine that the duty of an executive officer is to reflect the dominant sentiment of his constituency.

Fifth—While prohibition is a moral issue, it is none the less a political character, and can only be removed from the domain of politics by the universal acquiescence of the people.

Sixth—Urges the prosecution of all executive officers who disregard their plain duty, and compromise with political parties which sanction collusion with lawbreakers.

Seventh—Asks congress to prohibit the issuance of government tax stamp in prohibition states.

Eighth—Calls upon congress to enact prohibition in the district of Columbia.

The Floods That Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, October 5.—It is impossible to verify the loss of life reported, but there is no reason to doubt that it is very heavy and that the storm is much worse than around New Orleans. The worst news is from Bayou creek. Here the colony of oyster fishers, numbering 150, are reported totally annihilated, with nearly the entire population killed or drowned.

From New Orleans to the settlement, but it will be impossible to get any news from the relief party soon. At Grand Isle much damage is reported. The new ocean levee made at midnight put the total at 206, this includes 150 oystermen at Barataria bay and twenty-five at Bayou chute.

To Give Strippers a Chance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5.—Delegate Flynn has introduced a joint resolution providing the qualification for voters in the Cherokee strip at the coming city and county elections. The resolution makes all persons who have resided in any city or town twenty days legal voters at the city elections soon to be held. The necessity of this being acted on promptly is the fact that under the Oklahoma law as it now exists none but those who have resided in Oklahoma six months are qualified electors.

Flynn says the people of the Cherokee strip have received bad enough treatment, and he is anxious of having them able to say who their own officers shall be. This is to enable all people living in the strip to elect city and county officers of their own choice and enjoy home rule.

The Bloody Bond Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5.—The difficulties in the way of securing a compromise on the repeal bill become more and more apparent every day, because of the difference which exists in the democratic party. The discussion has developed the fact that some democratic senators who favor repeal will not vote for the bond issue because of the bad effect which they think the adoption of such a policy would have upon the party. Unless the bond question can in some way be eliminated from the measure, it therefore seems impossible for the democrats to agree upon a party measure.

The Senate Should Govern Itself.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5.—In discussing the repeal bill Senator Palmer said: "The time will come when the country will insist the senate shall declare in some way or other it will govern itself; that when the judgment of the majority is matured, the majority shall be permitted to register its determination. As it is it has no power to make law except by consent of the minority."

September Weather.

LAWRENCE, Kas., October 5.—The weather report of Chancellor Snow, of Kansas university, for the month just closed, says it is one of the five warmest Septembers on the twenty-six years' record. The sky was unusually free from clouds and the wind and rainfall were slightly above the average.

Only two Septembers during the period of observations have shown a lower barometer mean. The highest temperature was 93 deg. on the 13th; the lowest, 41 deg. on the 25th. There was a rainfall of 4.4 inches, making the total for the year so far 33.03 inches, which is 3.47 inches above the average.

THE HOUSE.

Some Important Bills Reported From Committees.

A Colored Member Speaks on the Election Repeal Bill—A Substitute For That Bill Reported By Committee—Tucker's Bill too, too.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 6.—Under the call of committees in the house Mr. Otter reported the bankruptcy bill and Mr. McCrary reported the substitute for the Everitt bill amending the Geary exclusion act while Mr. Wheeler reported favorably a bill requiring railways passing through territories to establish stations at all townships located by the interior department.

The election bill was then taken up. Mr. Sweet of Idaho denounced Mr. Cleveland for his course on the silver question, and affirmed that Andrew Johnson had been impeached for acts less odious than for the refusal of the administration to execute the Sherman law and the Geary exclusion act.

Mr. Lane of Illinois, maintained the armed men at the polls should be withdrawn now and forever.

Mr. Murray, colored republican of South Carolina, was the last speaker. "If I owe allegiance to this government," said he, "then the government which squeezes my life blood out in taxes owes protection to me. I submit men armed with rifles who stand at the ballot box to murder or terrorize us to prevent us from voting are as much the armed enemies of the United States as an invading army."

Chairman Fitch, of the committee reporting the bill, then introduced a substitute which strikes out the section of the revised statutes empowering the military to keep peace at the polls and repealing all laws regarding the appointments of supervisors or deputy marshals. The substitute would leave in force the election laws relating to the punishment of private individuals for bribery and above all leaves in force the declaratory principles of the fifteenth amendment.

The northern democrats, after an informal conference, decided the Tucker bill too sweeping, and the substitute was formulated to meet the objections.

Who Will Be Marshal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 6.—The most interesting current revelations relate to W. C. Jones. It is learned from a wholly disinterested source that Jones has been offered the marshaling of the District of Columbia. Back of him are said to be Lamont, Don Dickinson and William C. Whitney. Jones was a delegate to the Chicago convention and is credited with having induced the Arizona delegation to set the pace by casting a unanimous vote for Cleveland. It was not accomplished without considerable effort on the part of the Kansas delegation. A great estimate was placed on the Arizona vote by the Cleveland managers early in the battle, for Arizona is well near the top of the alphabetical list of states and territories. When matters were still wrapt in mystery Jones was consulted by friends to insure the Arizona delegation for Cleveland.

The president is in earnest in desiring to give the marshaling of the Kansas district to some candidate in the interior of the state. This is said because him to offer Jones the marshaling of the District of Columbia. Mr. Cleveland, in expressing himself on the subject, is reported to have said that Jones was one of the best marshals in the federal service when he was president before.

Mr. Jones has consulted his friends about the appointment, and has been advised to insist on his selection for the Kansas marshaling, and recently left the city to debate the question with himself away from Washington influences. His return here is expected to decide the matter.

Later From Mobile.

The latest from Mobile is this: The storm which visited this city left it a perfect wreck. At this time the damage can only be conjectured, but it is safe to estimate it at nearly \$1,000,000.

So far several deaths are reported. In the gardeners' district, across the river, dwell twenty-three families, whose houses can be seen from any eminence in this city. Only three of these houses can be seen standing, and as no news has been received, it is considered that many lives have been lost.

In the same region it is certain 300 or 400 head of cattle have been lost. It has just been learned the home of Stephen Walter was swept away and the entire family, consisting of himself, wife and niece, Miss Carrie Wise, were drowned.

At Grand Bayou, on the lower coast, four churches were destroyed, while at Scranton, five churches suffered a like fate. Homes have been scattered, crops ruined and desolation appears on every hand.

Taylor's Nomination Hung Up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 6.—C. H. J. Taylor's nomination for minister to Bolivia is bound up tight in the committee on foreign relations. Senator Martin said that he seriously doubted whether Taylor could be confirmed. "It is purely a diplomatic question," he said, "and it is not the senate's question to question the policy of the appointment."

Taylor takes a rather philosophic view of the situation. He says that the president will take care of him, and if the senate does not confirm him for this place his name will be sent in for another equally as good.

A Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 6.—According to a treasury statement which has been issued by Secretary Carlisle the total amount of money in circulation in the United States October 1 was \$1,701,989,918. The average circulation per capita, estimating the population at 67,306,000, is therefore \$25.29. The net increase in circulation during September was \$21,377,247, the greatest item being gold coin—\$14,829,741.

Dr. Jones of Topeka.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 6.—The national board of control of the soldier's homes is in session in this city. Almost the first business was the appointment of Dr. D. C. Jones, mayor of Topeka, to fill the vacant position of surgeon of the soldier's home of Lawrenceville. Hon. E. M. Hall of Kansas, a member of the board, was an ardent advocate of Dr. Jones.

A New Man.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 6.—There is a new Richmond in the Kansas marshaling field. T. R. Wilson of Herrington, who came here to look over the situation, has brought J. B. Crouch, the stalwart representative from Hutchinson, to the front, and has called on the president in his behalf.

Ships of War Again Interfere.

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 6.—The commanders of British, French, Italian, American and Portuguese men-of-war here, have received dispatches giving them discretionary power to take such action as may be necessary in order to prevent any further attack on the city of Rio de Janeiro, endangering lives and property of foreign subjects.

Commanders of foreign vessels have already acted in this sense, informing Admiral de Mello that no attack upon Rio de Janeiro would be permitted. The German government alone has refrained from taking similar action, on the ground it does not desire to interfere in a domestic quarrel.

Gradually Sinking.

The Berlin Vossische Zeitung says it has received telegrams reporting a very serious change in Prince Bismarck's health. The Reichstag has received a telegram from Schwarzenburg announcing the prince is gradually sinking.

Diphtheria in Wisconsin.

CHIPPewa FALLS, October 7.—Diphtheria is epidemic in Stanley, Boyd and Cadel, small towns along the line of the Wisconsin Central. At Stanley there has been thirteen deaths. Children are not allowed upon the streets. The mortality has been heavy in the other towns.

Yellow Fever Still on the Rampage.

BAUENSWICK, Ark., October 7.—Yellow fever is still on the rampage. Fourteen new cases were reported here and one death. Seven new cases were reported from Jocky Island, with a population of only twenty-five.

Cyclone in Arkansas.

CAMDEN, Ark., October 7.—News is received here that a disastrous cyclone passed over a section of Union county, south of Eldorado. Three negroes were killed.

In the House on the Election Laws.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 7.—The debate in the house on the bill to repeal the federal election laws grows warm.

Mr. Murray, (colored) of South Carolina, declared that no "gambler or conjurer" ever devised more plans to defraud his victim than were conducted by the southern democratic politician to rob the men of his race of their votes. He applied such epithets as "murderers," "thieves" and "ballot box rappers" to the southern democratic politicians, and appealed eloquently to the patriotic republicans everywhere to resist the passage of this nefarious bill. The black people were most indignant and clamored on earth. They never attempted to dominate in the south; they were submissive and law-abiding. He announced that this bill was a step in the direction of the abrogation of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and called on the people of his race to mark well every man who voted for the bill.

Mr. Russell of Georgia, followed in advocacy of the measure. Speaking of the decay of the republican party and the speech of Mr. Murray, he said it was fitting that the requiem gun of a once great party should be fired by a son of Ham. Money, the next speaker, said the republican misunderstanding the situation in the south because they know no more about the African than they know about the Kaffirs of South Africa. In speaking of the passage of the "Black Law" of 1876 in Ohio, Mr. Money suggested the legislature was not a republic.

This aroused General Grosvenor, who explained to the contrary. The legislature was democratic in both branches, said he, and elected Allen G. Thurman to the senate.

For a Speedy Settlement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 7.—Senator Butler, of South Carolina, in an impassioned speech against the passage of the bill, made compromise the salient feature, and in reply to a question which he had been asked strike out and over again as to when a vote had been on the bill, he answered: "Compromise is the solution of the struggle here. We are told a compromise is a surrender. To whom? To the millions of American people. I protest against the assumption of the senators who have said the minority is defying the majority."

He denied there had been filibustering on the repeal bill and ridiculed the idea that the proceedings of the opponents of repeal were revolutionary or treasonable. Mr. Butler took the alleged interference of the president in legislative matters. The rumor that the president would not accept a compromise did that official a great injustice.

Senator Blackburn, democrat, of Kentucky, then addressed the senate in opposition to the bill. He was a bimetallicist in the broadest, truest sense of the word. If he was forced to a selection between two metals for standard, however, he would prefer silver. The repeal of the Sherman law would be the step toward real bimetallicism. The repeal of the law, however, would not cure the present troubles; the tariff system must be revised and its prohibitive features eliminated.

Senator Blackburn appealed for a righteous and speedy settlement of the vexed question.

Cheered Until Exhausted.

Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, made a sensational speech at the St. Louis bimetallic convention, the closing of which is thus reported:

Touching again upon sectionalism and reconstruction, he declared himself a Hamburg rioter and asked what made him so. It was negro domination. The end justified the means. He had no apologies to make for the attempts to secure honest government by honest men unswayed by the bayonets of Grant's soldiers. Coming once more to the present, he took up statistics to show that the west and south could control the presidential election, number within nine of a majority of the house, and these men could be picked up east of the Mississippi. Would the west meet the south?

Governor Leveillé, of Kansas, answered: "What would the governor of South Carolina say if he had sent ex-convicts to congress? Was not this the olive branch of peace? Was it not a sufficient pledge that old issues were dead; that the bloody chain was crossed, and that the west was prepared to do her part?"

Governor Leveillé closed, Governor Tillman rose and the two governors grasped hands on a common platform; amid cheers which subsided only when the convention exhausted itself.

Over Two Thousand Lives Lost.

A special from New Orleans says the returns of several of the relief parties sent to the storm-stricken districts of the state fully confirm worst reports, and the corrected lists puts the total number of dead at 2,041. This may be increased some 500 by news from the St. Bernard marshes. Lake Borgue swamps and from vessels lying off the Louisiana coast. Such news as is heard from the latter place is not encouraging.

The loss of life at Cheniere is now put at 1,230. Fears are entertained of fishermen to the number of 200, living at Oak Borgue swamps. This is directly in line of the storm and, since the hurricane, no one of its inhabitants has been seen or heard from. A relief boat was sent out to hunt them up.

To Restore Life.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 7.—The nature of Blount's recommendation regarding the annexation question, says a morning paper, is that the action should be taken by the United States to annex the islands or establish a protectorate over them without the full consent of the natives of Hawaii. If Cleveland adopts the recommendations submitted, it practically means that the queen will be restored to power as she is said to be popular among the natives, each of whose votes is to be equal to that of a foreigner.

Considering Violations of Home Rule.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 7.—A day was set apart in the senate to consider presidential appointments which violated the home rule plank of the party platform. The work was not completed, but the opponents of confirmation believe that they will defeat the administration. They count all the republicans on their side and on the democratic side Messrs. Hill and Murphy of New York, Allen of Nebraska, Martin of Kansas, and possibly Roach of North Dakota.

International Coursing Meeting.

HURON, S. D., October 7.—At the international coursing meeting, in the contest for the Columbian cup, the following dogs won the first day: Nancy, owned by Dr. Van Hummel, Indianapolis; Willis H. and Laplander, owned by W. B. Goynne, Huron; Prince, Charles, owned by H. C. Love, Lawrence, Kan. Upon the result of this contest depends the ownership of stakes aggregating nearly \$6,000.

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ST. LOUIS CARNIVAL.

Brilliant Success of the Autumnal Festivities.

Enormous Crowds Enjoying the Hospitality of the Metropolis of the West and Southwest—Concluding Dates and Attractions.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., October 9.—The Columbian festivities in this city continue to attract visitors from all directions. The territory which looks upon St. Louis as its natural commercial metropolis is represented by tens of thousands of citizens, while from more distant points the attendance has been and continues very large. The foreign commissioners, who came down from Chicago to witness the Veiled Prophet's parade and the other attractions, were a unit in pronouncing the street illuminations the most magnificent ever witnessed, and they were also delighted with the exposition, the fair, and the city generally. During their stay they were able to see the largest brewery in America, the largest drug house in the world, the largest shoe factory in America, and several other manufacturing and retail establishments of mammoth proportions.

The tenth annual exposition will terminate one of its most successful seasons on October 21, and as this practically includes the carnival, it is important that arrangements be made at once for a visit to St. Louis while in its holiday attire. The railroad companies have made such concessions in rates, and have enlarged the low rate area so materially that the expense attached to attending the carnival has been reduced to something quite insignificant. Specially low rates can be obtained for the concluding illumination displays on October 12 and 13. October 12 is Spanish and Italian day and the event will be celebrated by parades of brilliantly uniformed cavalry. The 19th is Pythian night, when thousands of Knights of Pythias will be in line.

The illuminations are so gorgeous that no one can afford to miss seeing them. An illustration is given of the revolving electric star made of nearly 1,000 electric lights in constant motion and with rapid changes in color. The other electric set pieces and panoramas, twelve in number, include a lovely floral arch in natural colors, brilliant pyrotechnic effects, an executive arch with portraits of all the presidents of the union and of the governors of Missouri, and some exceedingly appropriate Columbian scenes. There are in addition over 40,000 gas lights with colored globes lining the sidewalks of the principal streets. In all there are over 75,000 lights used in the illuminations, which rival the greatest triumphs of Paris and cast into insignificance the faded grandeur of the orient.

Shows That Study is Required.

TOPEKA, October 9.—The Daily State Journal says: The experiment of putting the new election law into operation at the state fair by Crane & Co., demonstrates that less than half the people know how to vote, and made blunders fatal to their ballots.

Of the whole number of votes cast, one-third made mistakes purely technical, and one-fourth more made mistakes that would throw out their votes. Their mistakes were usually in either "scratching" as they have done heretofore (unless intensely partisan), or else voting for two candidates for the same office. In the vote on free coinage, where X is to be placed after yes or no, the voter generally votes just opposite to the way intended.

About twenty an hour can be voted in each booth with only eight officers to file. Two-thirds of the voters voted the republican ticket, and one-fourth were populists. One-sixth of the voters were women.

A PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION.

A Plain Proof That Consumption is Curable Given the Profession.

CLEVELAND, October 9.—The physicians appointed by the press of the city to report on the public demonstration of the Amick treatment which has been in progress here for the past two months state that of the ten consumptives one died, three are apparently cured, being now free from all symptoms of the disease, four show marked improvement and two a slight gain. The greatest increase in weight was three pounds in four days. The demonstration has not yet ended, although Dr. G. B. Sturgeon admitted tonight that the treatment had already accomplished more than the Cincinnati discoverer claimed it would. Thirty or more local physicians are testing the treatment, with outside of medical men such as Dr. Amick is distributing to doctors everywhere, but this is more to show their patients what the treatment will do for each of them. The majority of the profession interviewed evidently believe in Amick, but many of them accuse him of violating the code.

Before the Public Lands Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9.—Mr. Hudson, of Kansas, appeared before the house committee on public lands in support of an investigation of outrages on the Strip. He said he knew from reliable authority that persons had been allowed to enter the lands opened from the east side, getting advantage over other intending settlers. Certain men were responsible; it was due to the department that an investigation be had.

Hill Captures the State Convention.